

### **REMARKS**

The following remarks are in response to the Examiner's Final Office Action mailed on April 6, 2007. Claims 2, 6-9, 16-20, 23, and 27-28 have been canceled without prejudice and Claim 24 has been amended. Claims 1, 3-5, 10-15, 21, 22, and 24-26 are pending.

#### **I. Claim Objection**

Claim 24 is objected to because of informalities. Applicants amend claim 24 to recite "a heterologous domain." Withdrawal of the objection is therefore respectfully requested.

#### **II. Rejection under 35 U.S.C. §103(a)**

Claims 1, 3-8, 10-13, 15, 21, 22, and 24-26 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Davis (U.S. Patent No. 5,610,077) in view of Thomas et al. (*Oncogene* 20: 5431-39) and Bleul (U.S. Patent No. 5,753,233); and claim 14 rejected over Davis in view of Thomas et al. and Bleul, and further in view of Kehmeier et al. (*Virology* 299:72-87).

None of the cited references, each alone or in combination, teaches or suggests the claimed method for detecting the presence of an oncogenic HPV in a sample by using a PDZ domain polypeptide of less than 1000 amino acids in length and comprising the amino acid sequence of MAGI-1 PDZ domain 2. First, Davis does not teach or suggest detection of an oncogenic strain of HPV, let alone teaches or suggests detection of an oncogenic strain of HPV by using a polypeptide comprising a PDZ domain 2. Second, Bleul merely discusses serum-reactive epitopes on HPV that could be used to detect HPV 18 E6 protein in blood serum.

Thomas et al. was published in *Oncogene* on September 6, 2001. As discussed during the interview on September 26, 2007, and in Applicants' Supplemental Amendment filed on August 18, 2006, Thomas et al. was published *after* the filing date August 3, 2001 of Provisional Application Serial No. 60/309,841 to which the instant application claims priority. As described in the 60/309,841 Applicants demonstrated that a large number of PDZ polypeptides bind to different PDZ ligands (PLs), such as an E6 protein from oncogenic HPV. In the 60/309,841 Application Applicants also demonstrated that because the carboxy-terminus of the E6 protein from oncogenic

strains HPV16, 18, and 31 (T-Q-V/L), and 66 (ESTV), match the consensus PDZ binding motif (pp. 87-88), oncogenic strains HPV16, 18, and 31 would bind to a PDZ domain 2 of BAI-1 (or MAGI-1).

As further evidenced in attached Declaration executed by all of the four inventors, Peter S. Lu, Johannes Schweizer, Chamorro Somoza Diaz-Sarmiento, and Michael P. Belmares, under 37 C.F.R. §1.131, the claimed invention was conceived and reduced to practice prior to September 6, 2001, the publication date of Thomas et al. As stated in the Declaration, prior to this date Applicants designed and purchased from commercial suppliers peptides containing the consensus C-terminal sequences derived from various oncogenic strains of HPV, and C-terminal sequences from non-oncogenic strains of HPV. **Table 1** of the Declaration lists the sequences of such peptides with the C-terminal consensus sequences of oncogenic strains of HPV highlighted in bold. Prior to September 6, 2001 Applicants used the G Assays (described in above-referenced application serial No. 10/630,590 at pages 43-46, and in provisional application No. 60/309,841 filed on August, 3, 2001 at pages 32-36) to assess the interactions of peptides (**Table 2**) derived from the C-terminal 19-20 amino acids of E6 proteins from oncogenic HPV types 33, 35, 58, 66 and non-oncogenic type 57. As shown in Figure 1 of the Declaration, Applicants demonstrated that all four of peptides derived from the E6 protein of oncogenic HPV strains bound MAGI-1 PDZ domain 2 strongly at 1-10 uM peptide concentration. In contrast, the E6 sequence from non-oncogenic HPV type 57 did not bind to MAGI-1 domain 2. In addition, peptides derived from the E6 protein of oncogenic HPV strains 16 and 18 that share the same consensus C-terminal sequence as strains 33, 35, 58 and 66 were later demonstrated to bind to MAGI-1 domain 2. Thus, since the claimed invention is a method or system for detecting the presence of an oncogenic HPV in a sample by using a PDZ domain polypeptide of less than 1000 amino acids in length and comprising the amino acid sequence of MAGI-1 PDZ domain 2, the claimed invention was conceived and reduced to practice prior to September 6, 2001, the publication date of Thomas et al. Thus, Thomas et al. should not be considered as prior art against the claimed invention.

Moreover, Kehmeimer et al. also fails to teach or suggest the claimed method for detecting the presence of an oncogenic HPV in a sample by using a PDZ domain polypeptide of less than 1000 amino acids in length and comprising the amino acid sequence of MAGI-1 PDZ domain 2.

In view of the distinct structural and functional differences between the claimed invention and the methods disclosed in the cited references, a prima facie case of obviousness has not been established under 35 U.S.C. §103(a). Withdrawal of the rejection is therefore respectfully requested.

### **III. Obviousness-Type Double Patenting**

Claims 1, 3-8, 10-15, and 24-26 are provisionally rejected on the ground of obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1-15 of copending Application No. 11/053,076.

Independent claims 1, 6, 10 and 24 are patentably distinct from the claims of 10/847,818 because the instant claims recite “a PDZ domain polypeptide of less than 1000 amino acids in length and comprising the amino acid sequence of MAGI-1 PDZ domain 2.” These elements are not present in and are not reasonably suggested by the claims of 10/847,818. Thus, the claims of these two applications are patentably distinct from each other.

In addition, the instant application has an earlier filing date, July 29, 2003, than that of the 10/847,818 Application, May 17, 2004. Pursuant to MPEP 804 IB1, “[i]f a ‘provisional’ nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting (ODP) rejection is the only rejection remaining in the earlier-filed of the two pending applications, while the later-filed application is rejectable on other grounds, the examiner should withdraw that rejection and permit the earlier-filed application to issue as a patent without a terminal disclaimer.”

As such, Applicants respectfully request the Examiner to withdraw the nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting rejection.

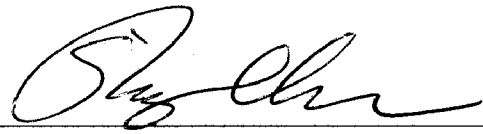
**CONCLUSION**

In light of the amendments and remarks set forth above, Applicants earnestly believe that the pending claims are in condition for allowance, and respectfully solicit the Examiner to expedite prosecution of this patent application to issuance. Should the Examiner have any questions, the Examiner is encouraged to telephone the undersigned.

The Commissioner is authorized to charge any additional fees that may be required, including petition fees and extension of time fees, or credit any overpayment to Deposit Account No. 23-2415 (Attorney Docket No. 34170-701.501).

Respectfully submitted,

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By:   
Shirley Chen, Ph.D., Esq.  
Registration No. 44,608

WILSON SONSINI GOODRICH & ROSATI  
650 Page Mill Road  
Palo Alto, CA 94304-1050  
Direct Dial: (650) 565-3856  
Fax: (650) 493-6811  
Customer No. 21971